

# THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

A. C. THOMPSON, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.  
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 12.

FOR GOVERNOR.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Shelby.  
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

DAVID TURPIN, of White.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

WILLIAM H. SCHLATER, of Wayne.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE.

JOSEPH RISTINE, of Vigo.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

NATHAN L. F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.

FOR CLERK SUPREME COURT.

CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, of Dearborn.

FOR REPORTER SUPREME COURT.

M. C. KERR, of Floyd.

## Had to Back Down.

A few days since we talked with one of the Hon. Members of the Board of County Commissioners, in relation to the "private session" we have spoken of heretofore in the Democrat. He first charged us with publishing a falsehood when we referred to the "private session," and asked us, in a very fatherly manner, if we expected to "succeed here by publishing falsehoods?" We labored something over an hour with our friend to convince him of some things that we thought probably he might be in error about, but he was of "the same opinion still." After he left us he went straight over to the "Regulator" and asked his "right-bower" if he knew anything about the "private session," when the proprietor informed him that he was the man who had requested those present to leave the room, that they wanted to hold a private session, but he said he "was in fun." This is a joke on the tax-payers. We did not see our friend after he obtained this information, but suppose he will not be quite so "tough on us" next time. He was so very kind as to give us some advice during our conversation about the manner in which we should conduct our paper, and it would be very unkind in us not to reciprocate his kindness and interest in our prosperity. First, as he is an honest man, as we verily believe, we advise him to keep a lock-out and not "go it blind," because some of the leading men in his party desire a partial partisan course to be pursued by the Board of Commissioners, and then he may be instrumental in saving the whole Board from making dunces of themselves by assuming duties that do not belong to them. If they are going to charge the full fee for their services, they should certainly qualify themselves to transact the business correctly and not overdo the matter as they have in the case of providing for the poor of their county, over whom they had not the least control. This is one of the things our friend stuck up for, but could not bring any law to prove. We modestly suggest to the learned gentlemen of the Board that they spend more of their time in seeing what the law requires them to do, and less in private sessions. For the benefit of our friend and our readers generally, we copy a section of the law on this subject.

"It shall be the duty of the overseers of the poor, in such counties as have in them no common poor-house established by law, two weeks next preceding the first Monday of May, in each year, to give public notice, by having published in the newspaper or newspapers in their respective counties, or by posting upon the court house door and in other public places in such counties, an advertisement certifying the poor that are to be provided for, and asking for sealed proposals for their maintenance during said year: which sealed proposals shall be opened and acted on by said overseers on said day; but nothing herein contained shall prohibit any overseers of the poor from receiving and accepting propositions at any time for the keeping of such poor persons as may in the interim become a county charge, or of registering the propositions of such persons as they know to be unable to fulfill their obligations to said poor."—Vol. 1st, R. S. p. 402, sec. 7.

It seems to us that the above section shows conclusively, that the Trustees, who are overseers of the poor, have the exclusive charge and control of the county paupers until a common poor house is established by law, which no person will say is the case in this county.

Our friend could give no satisfactory reason why it was that they searched Mr. Packard's record and did not Mr. Corbaley's. He did not give us any reason to believe otherwise than that the entire thing was gotten up for Marshall County political capital, purposely and expressly, or that these men are so blinded by prejudice that they are not capable of doing justice to those who are so unfortunate as to differ with them in political matters. Finally he said he was opposed to newspapers fighting over such matters, and that he did "not approve of the manner in which Mattingly has been in the habit of conducting his paper," for "he had gone below the dignity of any editor." We state this for the benefit of our neighbor who street fearing our friend of the board would forget to mention these truths to our contemporary, and hoping he will give them due consideration.

Our article in reply to that of our neighbor, is unavoidably crowded out this week.

## CLUB MEETING.

We are requested, by the Secretary of Union Township Club, to state that their next meeting will be held on the evening of the 21st of this month, but he forgot to state where it was to convene. In speaking of a meeting they had last Saturday night he says:

"We had a meeting of the club last Saturday evening and had a good time. The Wolfereck Band was there and gave us some of the right kind of music—the kind they can get up. The meeting was addressed by your humble servant. There were several of the opposition present who could not be otherwise than restless under the charge of being Abolitionists. The best of feeling prevailed."

J. B.

Wonder how they will like it when they find that their Representative in Congress Hon. Schuyler Colfax, has voted for the abolition of slavery everywhere?

## GREENE TOWNSHIP CLUB.

Last week, through mistake, we failed to notice the organization of a Democratic club in this reliable Democratic township. We now take pleasure in announcing that there will be a Democratic meeting held at the Voreis school-house, on Saturday the 23rd day of April, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of advancing the good work already begun in this township. Let every Democrat turn out, sign the constitution and consider themselves in for service during the campaign.

## "HOME AGAIN."

C. H. Reeve and family who have been south during the past winter, returned on Thursday last. Mr. Reeve thinks his health somewhat improved.

## Many things prepared for this issue,

including some communications from our friends in the different parts of the county, as well as much of our own matter has been crowded out. Will be around next week.

## HON. HOWELL COBB.

In his letter withdrawing his name as a candidate for the Presidency, says he does this to secure union and harmony among the Democratic party, as he would not accept the nomination at Charleston, if his own State was opposed to him. This letter, which is a long one, closes with the following language:

In common with our brethren of the South we approach a contest involving the issue of life and death. Fanatical and unscrupulous enemies, leagued together in a political organization formidable in numbers, desperate in its fortunes, malignant in its purposes, under a leader worthy in every respect of his associates and followers, threaten to take possession of the Federal Government—that Government which our fathers formed for the protection of all. This party seeks to control it for the avowed object of bringing dishonor and ruin afterward upon that portion of the country where our lot has been cast. To meet and overthrow this enemy, by the aid of the friends of the Constitution, right and justice at the North is our first duty, and failing there to be prepared for the work of saving the Government if possible—ourselves at least from the dishonor and ruin which would follow the successful inauguration of a Black Republican administration, is our second great duty. The preparation for those duties must begin with union and harmony among ourselves. To that result I shall contribute every effort which it may be in my power to make, with the confident hope of being fully and cordially sustained by the people of Georgia.

## Rumor whispers that next week will witness the marriage of a noble earl with a lady whose name has been coupled with his lordship's in the reports of the divorce court, and to whom, and to whose family, his lordship considered himself in duty bound to offer this reparation.—London Court Circular, 18th.

## A southern paper, in regretfully stating that the wife of an eminent citizen had met a fatal accident, says she "inadvertently fell from a window." Inasmuch as people usually take especial pains to fall out of windows, the phrase is a happy one.

## Prentiss thinks if a young lady has a thousand acres of valuable land, the young men are apt to conclude that there are sufficient grounds for attachment.

## The first contribution for the new monument at Lexington, Mass., was made by Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, who has sent his check for fifty dollars to the association.

## MR. BATES PROSPECT IN MISSOURI.—Yesterday, we copied an article from the Paris Mercury an Old Line Whig paper, republishing Mr. Bates on account of his letter to Fox & Co. and declaring for Douglas. To-day, we publish letters from Col. EWING and THOMAS P. AKERS, of Lafayette, both cutting him, and also an editorial from the Lexington Express. Who will say, when every leading Whig and American paper in the State has abandoned him, that Mr. Bates has any chance for the vote of Missouri.—[Missouri Repub.]

## CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—In 1859, FREMONT'S majority over BUCHANAN was 8,000. Last year, the Black Republican majority was a few votes under 1,900; but on Monday last, under a very extraordinary pressure, when the Black Republicans spent money like water, and even Tom Corwin was called to the rescue, the majority of the Black Republican candidate for Governor was less than 600, and it may be reduced materially by the official returns. With DOUGLAS in the field, will the Democrats not be able to carry the State in November next?

## A meeting in opposition to the "Knights of the Golden Circle" was held last week at Atlanta, Ga., but, according to the "Confederacy," it did not amount to much.

## For the Democrat

## A GLANCE

## Helper's Impending Crisis.

BY INVESTIGATOR.

Since the commencement of this series of articles, the Marshall County Republican has been pitching into them promiscuously, probably impelled to do so from the belief that they were damaging to his pet doctrine—abolitionism.

The editor made two or three random shots, at as many different times, and accomplished nothing against the object on which they were designed to take effect. It is highly probable that the only good publication of his articles on this subject afforded him, was in affording him an opportunity to belch the superabundance of stereotyped epithets, such as "Slaveocrats," "Slaveocrats," "Oligarchy," &c., &c., which accumulate in his self-conceited brain to such an extent that ventilation alone affords him a safe release from the effects of megaphobia, to frequent attacks of which he and many of his party are subjected. In looking over his self-styled brilliant contributions, false statements and illogical reasonings, intended to answer our strictures on the Crisis, we find nothing damaging to the position we took, or any of the statements we made. They amount to nothing unless it be a tacit endorsement of the Crisis, that he has not doled out to his readers fifty times within the last two years.

That he should feel called upon to defend the Crisis, when it meets his political views, is not at all surprising; in fact, rather to be expected. His defense, apology, or whatever the reader chooses to name his senseless ravings about the horrors of Democracy and the evils of slavery, would certainly do no credit to a good cause, but may do well enough for the one which they are designed to benefit.

He says he has never read the book, and yet, with pompous declaration and high-flown invective, and with all the assurance of one who knew what he was writing about, undertakes its defense when its doctrines are assailed. We suppose he has heard the Democrats, and probably some Republican, say that it was an abolition book—and being so well pleased with the title thus given the book, he went in blindly, and announced himself the defender and endorser of the book. In order to save him, and others who may take an interest in the matter, the trouble of perusing the book to become acquainted with the sentiments it contains we will make a few extracts, giving the page, so that the reader can refer to it, if he has any doubts as to their correctness.

On page 113 will be found the cause of Mattingly's objection to the author:

"There is now in this country but one well organized party that promises in good faith, to put in practice the principles of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and the other venerable fathers of the Republic—the Republican party. To this party we pledge our unwavering allegiance so long as it shall continue to pursue the political system advocated by the great political prophets above mentioned, but no longer. We believe it is, as it ought to be, the desire, the determination, and the destiny of this party to give the death-blow to slavery."

To those who are not abolitionists, yet endorse Mattingly and the Crisis, we dedicate the following extracts, which are necessarily brief:

Nothing short of the complete abolition of slavery can save the South from falling into the vortex of utter ruin.—16.

The highest future welfare of the South can be attained only by the abolition of slavery.—16.

We believe, moreover, that every patriotic Southerner who is convinced will feel it a duty he owes to himself, to his country, and to his God, to become a thorough, indelible, practical abolitionist. So mote it be!—18.

We [Helper, Colfax, Mattingly, and the Republicans generally] want to become an auxiliary in the good work [abolitionism] and facilitate it.—18.

We ask you [free-soilers of the North], in all seriousness, to organize yourselves as one man under the banner of Liberty, and to aid us in exterminating slavery.—19.

We have determined to abolish slavery, and, so help us God, abolish it we will.—20.

Do not reserve the strength of your arms until you have been rendered powerless to strike, the present is the proper time for action; under all the circumstances, apathy or indifference is a crime.—21.

Henceforth, Sir, [slaveholders of the South], we, [Helper and his associates—Mattingly, Akers, and others], are combatants, not supplicants. We demand our rights, nothing more, nothing less. It is for you to decide whether we are to have justice peacefully or by violence, for whatever consequences may follow we are determined to have it one way or the other.—25.

Even that system, however, the worst, which seems to have been practiced to a considerable extent by those venerable old fogies, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, was one of the monstrous inventions of Satan that God "winked" at.—128.

Not to be an abolitionist is to be a willful and diabolical instrument of the devil.—204.

[When Mattingly says he is not an abolitionist, the reader, by referring to the above can see what he is.]

The South needs to be free, the South wants to be free and the South shall be free.—204.

Yet Mattingly says it counsels no violence.

In this extraordinary Crisis of affairs, no man can be a true patriot without first becoming an abolitionist.—59.

For ourselves, as white people, and for the NEGROES and other persons of whatever color or condition, we demand the rights, interests and prerogatives, that are guaranteed to corresponding classes in the North, in England, in France, in Germany, or any civilized or enlightened country. Any proposition that may be offered conceding less than this demand will be promptly and disdainfully rejected.—79.

That less than three per cent. of those who voted for Col. Fremont, that only about five per cent. of those who gave their suffrages to Mr. Fillmore, and that more than eighteen per cent. of those who supported Mr. Buchanan, were persons over one and twenty years of age who could not read and write, are estimates which we have no doubt are not far from the truth, and which, in the absence of reliable statistics, we venture to give, hoping, by their publicity, to draw closer attention to the fact, that the illiterate farmers of the North, and the unlettered natives of the South, were cordially united in their abhorrence to the pro-slavery party. With few exceptions, all the intelligent non-slaveholders of the South, in concert with the more respectable slaveholders, voted for Mr. Fillmore, and the equally patriotic persons of the former class, whose hearts were so entirely with the gallant Fremont that they refused to vote at all—simply because they did not dare to express their preference—form the exceptions to which we allude.

It is stated that Great Britain contemplates the construction of a first-class highway or railroad from the valley of the Irrawaddy to the South-western frontiers of China. Half its length would be constructed through English and half through Burmese territory. It will have its terminus in the port of Rangoon or the bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Irrawaddy. Steam communication will also soon be established between that city and England, by way of Calcutta, Bombay and the Red Sea.

## Later From Europe.

St. John, N. F., Ap. 9, via Sackville, N. B., Ap. 10.

The steamship Prince Albert, Capt. Crawley, from Galway on Saturday, 31st ult., arrived at this port at noon of Monday, the 9th.

She has 90 passengers for St. John and 550 for New York, for which port she will leave on Tuesday morning.

The steamship North American, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Lord John Russell had stated in the house of commons that the San Juan question was approaching a settlement.

A warrant had been issued against Heenan and Sayers, to compel them to keep the peace.

The house of commons had adopted an address to the crown, urging strong efforts to obtain from France the abolition of the restrictions of British shipping.

The Atlantic Telegraph company had rescinded its former restrictions, and determined to raise £25,000 on a mortgage of the cable, to be expended in efforts to its restoration.

FRANCE.—The French senate had indirectly rejected, by a large majority, a petition requesting their intervention in favor of the temporal power of the Pope.

The Harbours had been buyant, and prices considerably higher, viz: 90c, but on Friday a strong reaction set in, and the closing quotations for rentes were 98f. 85c.

ITALY.—The Pope had issued the act of major excommunication against all who counseled rebellion, invasion, or usurpation in the Romagna, and had sent a protest to all the governments against the annexation of the legation to Sardinia.

The treaty for the cession of Savoy to France was published, but its features were already known.

In Chambais and Francigny there were rumors of a probable congress on the Swiss question.

AUSTRIA.—Austria had handed to the German diet a protest against the annexation of the Italian duchies to Sardinia.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.—The official Madrid Gazette contains the preliminaries of the treaty of peace between Spain and Morocco. Morocco cedes all the territory between the sea and the road Augher.—The convention of 1869 relative to Manila is ratified. An indemnity of 30,000,000 piastres is to be paid to Spain for the expenses of the war, and in the meantime Spain is to hold Tetuan. The commercial treaty is guaranteed, and a Spanish minister and missionaries are permitted to reside at Fez. The treaty is to be signed at Tetuan April 3d, and a commission is to be appointed to determine the boundaries between Spain and Morocco.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The demand for money was heavy. An advance of the rate of interest by the Bank of England was pending. Consols closed on Friday at 94 1/2 for money, and 94 1/2 for account, and on Saturday at 94 1/2, both money and account.

The French bourse was very agitated, and rents had reached 70f. 35c., but closed at 69f. 30c.

The steamship Glasgow, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th ult.

The steamship New York, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 30th ult.

Washington, April 10.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner presented the memorial of Mr. Sanborn, of Concord, Mass., in regard to the gross attempt to kidnap him by persons claiming to act under the authority of the United States senate. Mr. Sumner narrated the circumstances attending the capture of Sanborn, and his subsequent release and said the act was conspicuous both as regards the man against whom the act was directed and the place where it occurred. Mr. Sanborn was a quiet gentleman of pure life. This was the man who was seized. That attempt was made at Concord where a seizure was once before attempted which ended in the revolution of these states. The senate owed something to its own character and should wash its hands of this transaction. He moved the reference of the memorial to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Mason said this man Sanborn was shown to be either in correspondence with the man who was washing at Harper's Ferry as a traitor and a murderer or with some of his friends. He had therefore, been summoned by the committee of the senate to testify.

He replied, refusing to come, on the ground that he feared personal violence.—A warrant was then issued against him, and the sergeant-at-arms sent deputies to arrest him, and who did so, but he was rescued by a mob, and afterwards discharged by Justice Shaw upon a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Sanborn's memorial was then read. He claims that he was rightfully resisting the summons of the senate; complains of his unwarranted arrest, and the brutality attending it, and asks redress at the hands of the senate.

HOUSE.—Mr. Taylor, a member of the committee on judiciary, read his argument in support of the president's protest. He denied that the house has unlimited power to initiate or carry out and investigation of any kind according to its mere will or pleasure. If so, this would not be consistent with the great principle of law everywhere recognized, where the rights of individuals are concerned, and as a consequence the adoption of the resolution in relation to the president was in violation of this great principle of law. He refers to the powers of the select committee as extraordinary and inquisitorial, when not a particle of evidence against the president had been placed before the house.

In conclusion, he says the positions taken by the president are right, and the protest made by him has a solid foundation in the provisions of the constitution and those great principles which underlie every system of law established for the administration of justice.

Mr. Hickman moved that 20,000 copies of the report be printed.

The propriety of this was referred to the committee on printing.

On motion of Mr. Hickman, the further consideration was postponed till Monday next.

Mr. Grow called up the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union.

After a somewhat lengthy debate, Mr. Grow gave notice that he should ask for a vote to-morrow.

Adjourned.

On Saturday, over 1,000 acres of timber on one of the Fishkill mountains, N. Y., were destroyed by fire. The fire is supposed to have been originated by a party out shooting on the previous day.—It was at one time feared that the village of Mattewau would be destroyed, and the alarm was given when the firemen and citizens succeeded in turning the flames in another direction. Nearly two hundred cords of wood were destroyed. The fire was seen for several miles.

The Auburn, N. Y., Advertiser notices another victim to spiritualism.—The wife of a well-known gentleman in that city recently became a "medium."—Last week she began to exhibit symptoms of insanity. Her condition is truly lamentable, and fears are entertained that her mind is a complete wreck. Her friends intended to place her in the Utica asylum at the earliest moment.

Hon. Thomas H. Seymour first ran for governor of Connecticut in 1859. He was defeated by Gov. Trumbull, Whig, by 3,000 majority. He was subsequently elected in 1863, by 800 majority, over Foster, Whig. In 1861, he again beat Foster by 1,400 majority, over the combined vote of the Whig and Free Soil candidate.

The total number of deaths in New York city last week was 446. During the corresponding weeks of 1858, there were 446 and 428 respectively.

Sam Sayers, the English champion, has been engaged by an enterprising American speculator to give a series of exhibitions in the principal cities in the United States, immediately after the fight with Heenan. The engagement has been definitely settled, and will not be broken, whatever the result of the approaching contest may be.

Henry Pritts, a man 64 years of age, has been convicted of murder at Somerset, Pa., and will doubtless be hung. He killed a man named Weiner, so that he might live with Weiner's wife unmolested.

Mr. G. F. Train, from the United States, who is said to represent a large company in Liverpool, England, is endeavoring to introduce the American system of city railways into all the streets of that place.

The House bill, authorizing publishers to print on the papers the date when subscriptions expire, and reducing the postage on town and city drop letters to one cent, finally passed both Houses of Congress on the 28th ult.

From statistics recently prepared, relating to the extent of larceny among the negroes of the various states of the Union, it is stated that there is, in Louisiana, 1 larceny out of 2,477 negroes; in South Carolina, 1 in 2,939; in Massachusetts, 1 in 13; in Maine, 1 in 14!

The Hartford (Conn.) Press congratulates some of its colored friends, that although they couldn't get into the hall where "Abe Lincoln" was speaking, they did hear Dr. Bassett's lecture on Physiology, and see him take "the man-ikin" in pieces. His idea, no doubt, is that they should begin to "get used to skinning," says the New Haven Register.

The Great Western Railroad Company are now engaged in erecting an iron swing bridge over the narrow Des. Jardines Canal.

The National Intelligencer cautions the public against a man representing himself as Judge J. B. Underwood, who has been collecting money for a year or two past, on the false pretense that it was for the Ladies' Mount Vernon association. Underwood has operated some in this state.

The meals for distinction among the soldiers of the English army who served in India during the late war, have been struck. The obverse is a medallion of the queen, and the reverse represents Britannia seated on a lion, extending a laurel leaf, encircled by the scroll "India, 1857-8." The ribbon consists of two broad red stripes on a white ground.

Congress has already taken the initial steps toward providing for the reception and entertainment of the half dozen Japanese dignitaries and their two scores of servants and interpreters, who are shortly to arrive in this country as an embassy from that far off island empire.

According to the act of congress providing for taking the census in 1860, no deputy will be allowed over twenty thousand inhabitants. Those who may be appointed to the United States marshal will be required to commence operations on the first day of June, and conclude their work six weeks thereafter. This arrangement will make small districts a necessity.

The new Pemberton mill will, it is said, be completed about the 1st of July next.—The building will be larger than the old structure, which was so suddenly destroyed. Wooden pillars will be substituted for the iron supports in the old mills.—Nearly all the manufactories have as much as they can do, to supply with sufficient rapidity their articles of manufacture.

New Haven, Conn., that beautiful seat of wealth, learning, and refinement, gave her Democracy, at the late election, a majority of seven hundred. In 1847, the Democracy, for the first time, secured a majority in New Haven over the combined opposition; they have retained ascendancy ever since, though by a majority of only 131 in 1858, and 106 in 1859.

A census of the population of Rome has just been completed, from which it appears that the total of the inhabitants is 130,357—a figure at which this petrified or stereotyped city has remained for the last two hundred and fifty years.

The Waco "Democrat" says that the report of six families being killed by the Indians in McLellan and Bosque counties was a hoax. It called out a large company from Waco, and led them a wild goose chase of thirty miles before they found they had been sold.

## PLYMOUTH STAPLE MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

PACKARD & THAYER

Wheat.....	\$1.10@1.15
Flour.....	\$2.50@3.00 per cwt
Oats.....	25@28
Meal.....	\$1.00 per cwt
Butter.....	12@15c
Chickens.....	5c ea lb
Potatoes.....	30
Eggs.....	6@7
Clover Seed, dull.....	3.25@3.50
Timothy Seed.....	2.00@2.25
Hungarian Grass Seed.....	50c
Salt per bu.....	1.75
Hides Green per lb.....	5c
5c Lard.....	8@10c
Smoked Hams retail.....	10c
Shoulders and Sides.....	8c

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. PURINOTON, the universally renowned Lung Physician, will be in this place for a short time and devote himself to the treatment of chronic diseases of every nature. He has met with unqualified success in the medical profession. His medicines are put up in packages for different diseases, which will last each patient from three to four months. Use in my practice between 20 and 40 different kinds of medicines, all of which are collected from the vegetable kingdom. My mode of treating diseases is different from any physician in any part of the world.—Persons wishing to consult me in regard to the nature of those diseases, may accept the assurance that they will receive no charge for advice. I shall, at all times, be most happy, for I feel that this is my duty. I shall not initiate others by publishing forged certificates. Though I have scores of good ones in my possession, I am willing to rest my reputation on the reputation of the opinion of hundreds of living witnesses.

Dr. Purinton permanently cures the piles and defies the world to beat him on female complaints of every nature.

No charges made for consultation or advice of any kind.

Dr. Purinton will defy the whole Medical Faculty to beat him in curing dyspepsia.

People receiving the circulars will please to extend the invitation to their friends and neighbors, of the time I am to be in their place, as seen above.

Dr. Purinton will be in LaPorte, Monday, 16th, and will remain two days at the Teegarden House.

In Plymouth Wednesday 18th and remain two days at the Edwards House.

In Westville, Friday 20th and remain two days at the Common House.

In Valparaiso, Monday 22nd and remain two days at the most central house.

## New Advertisements.

HOLD ON EVERYBODY!

Don't buy your